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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/808,906	03/25/2004	William B. Bellis SR.	BEL.206	7405
24962 7590 03/17/2008 CAMORIANO & ASSOCIATES 8225 SHELBYVILLE ROAD LOUISVILLE, KY 40222				
EXAMINER				
PHILIPPE, GIMS S				
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2621				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/808,906

Applicant(s)

BELLIS, WILLIAM B.

Examiner

Gims S. Philippe

Art Unit

2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/88)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/25/04
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

This is a first office action in response to application no. 10/808,906 filed on March 25 2004 in which claims 1-19 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 5, 7-9, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meng-Suen (US Patent no. 6,702,445) in view of White (US Patent Application Publication no. 2003/0174292 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Meng-Suen discloses in fig. 4 an image transfer device (See Abstract) , comprising a box including walls defining an inlet opening and an outlet opening (See fig. 4, box 36, and col. 8, lines 18-30); a screen (See fig. 4, screen of frame 140 and col. 8, lines 23-28); a first mirror (See col. 8, lines 36-37), wherein said openings, screen and first mirror are aligned such that, when an image is projected through said inlet opening and is reflected off of said first mirror onto said screen to form a screen image, the screen image can be viewed by looking through both said outlet opening and said first mirror (See Fig. 3, items 150, 156 and 158, col. 8, lines 27-42).

It is noted that Meng-Suen is silent about the first mirror being a two-way mirror as claimed in the claim.

However, White discloses a first mirror as being a two-way mirror and having first and second sides, wherein the openings, screen and first mirror are aligned such that, when an image is projected through the inlet opening and is reflected off of the first mirror onto the screen to form a screen image, the screen image can be viewed by looking through both the outlet opening and the first mirror (See White paragraphs [0012 and 0014]).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying Meng-Suen's first and second mirror set by incorporating White's first mirror as being a two-way mirror and having first and second sides, wherein the openings, screen and first mirror are aligned such that, when an image is projected through the inlet opening and is reflected off of the first mirror onto the screen to form a screen image, the screen image can be viewed by looking through both the outlet opening and the first mirror. The motivation for providing such a modification in Meng-Suen is to provide a projection system adapted to output projected image along an image beam path and to achieve a large image without the problems incurred by projecting through a two-way mirror as taught by White (See White paragraphs [0010, lines 7-9, paragraph [0012] lines 12-16]).

As per claim 12, Meng-Suen discloses an image transfer device, comprising a box including walls defining an inlet opening and an outlet opening (See fig. 4, box 36, and

col. 8, lines 18-30); a screen inside said box aligned with said outlet opening (See fig. 4, screen of frame 140 and col. 8, lines 23-28); a projector platform outside said box; a projector mounted on said projector platform so that a light beam projected from said projector is aligned with and passes through said inlet opening (See Fig. 3, items 150, 156 and 158, col. 8, lines 27-42); a camera platform outside said box (See Fig. 3, item 37); an image receiving device mounted on said camera platform aligned with said outlet opening and said screen (See fig. 4, platform 37, col. 6, lines 30-37).

It is noted that although Meng-Suen provides first and second mirror (See col. 8, lines 36-38), it is silent about the first mirror being a two-way mirror at a 45-degree angle to said screen, and said second mirror lying at right angles to said first mirror and at a 45-degree angle to said projector light beam, wherein the light beam projected from said projector is reflected off of said second mirror onto said first mirror and then is reflected off of said first mirror onto said screen, and the screen image can be viewed by the image receiving device directly through the first mirror.

However, White discloses a first mirror being a two-way mirror at a 45-degree angle to said screen, and said second mirror lying at right angles to said first mirror and at a 45-degree angle to said projector light beam, wherein the light beam projected from said projector is reflected off of said second mirror onto said first mirror and then is reflected off of said first mirror onto said screen, and the screen image can be viewed by the image receiving device directly through the first mirror (See White paragraphs [0012-0014]).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying Meng-Suen's first and second mirror set by incorporating White's first mirror as being a two-way mirror and having first and second sides, wherein the openings, screen and first mirror are aligned such that, when an image is projected through the inlet opening and is reflected off of the first mirror onto the screen to form a screen image, the screen image can be viewed by looking through both the outlet opening and the first mirror. The motivation for providing such a modification in Meng-Suen is to provide a projection system adapted to output projected image along an image beam path and to achieve a large image without the problems incurred by projecting through a two-way mirror as taught by White (See White paragraphs [0010, lines 7-9, paragraph [0012], lines 12-16]).

As per claims 5, and 7-9, most of the limitations of these claims have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1.

It is that while Meng-Suen suggest first and second mirrors aligned to reflect the image onto the screen (See Meng-Suen col. 8, lines 24-40), it does not particularly provides the design details claimed in claims 5, and 7-9.

However, to support Meng-Suen White provide analogous details arrangements similar to what have been claimed wherein a two-way mirror is provided to reflect the image projected on a screen (See White paragraph [0077]), a matte black panel is provided so that it does not superimpose an image of the projector (See White paragraph [0078]). Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the

time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying Meng-Suen's image transfer device by incorporating White's teachings to provide the different claimed arrangement.

As per claim 11, most of the limitations of this claim have been noted in the above rejection of claim 1. In addition, Meng-Suen further provides a projector platform aligned with said inlet opening, including means for adjusting the pitch and roll of said projector platform; and a recorder platform aligned with said outlet opening, including means for adjusting the pitch and yaw of said recorder platform (See Meng-Suen col. 9, lines 7-27). The applicant should note that the motor will contribute to the means for adjusting the claimed pitch and roll and pitch and yaw.

3. Claims 2-4, 6, 13-15 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meng-Suen (US Patent no. 6,702,445) in view of White (US Patent Application Publication no. 2003/0174292 A1) as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Patels et al. (US Patent no. 3718760).

Regarding claims 2-4, 6, 9, 13-15, and 17-19, it is noted that the combination of Meng-Suen and White is silent about controlling the tilt of the mirror to enable centering of the image on the screen as specified in the claims.

However, Patels provides the means for controlling the tilt of the mirror as claimed (See Patels col. 3, lines 8-14).

Therefore, it is considered obvious that one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of modifying the proposed combination of Meng-Suen and white by incorporating Patels' means for controlling the tilt of the mirror. The motivation for providing such a modification in the proposed combination of Meng-Suen and White is to prevent the adverse effect of the image quality by enabling a compensation of the differences in the optical path lengths and an exact adjustment of the image as taught by Patels. The applicant should note that springs and screws are necessary and well-known components to provide functions such as opening, tilting. Also, a black cover for inner surface wall of a box in an image transfer device is necessary to protect the film. Therefore, such items are rather considered obvious modification provided in a design choice.

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Lisle (US Patent no. 3992090) teaches optical apparatus for selectively producing rippled message images in areas of specular surfaced photoplastic film and erasing such images from such areas for reuse.

Papp (US Patent no. 4902117) teaches clothing image mirror projection system.

McElveen (US Patent no. 4303316) teaches process for recording visual scenes for reproduction in stereopsis.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gims S. Philippe whose telephone number is (571) 272-7336. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (10:30-7:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dastouri Mehrdad can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Gims S Philippe
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2621

/G. S. P./

/Gims S Philippe/